

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	110 Beembe	110 Beembe	110 Beembe
110	01 p-aspirated [p-prenasalized-aspirated] ⁶⁰	[k-prenasalized] ⁶⁴ [eng] ^{64 65} (free,allo) */m/	61 a-nasalized
110	02 p ⁰¹ [p-prenasalized] ⁶⁰ [phi] ⁶¹ (free)	16 m *[eng]	62 a-long-nasalized ⁰⁷
110	03 t-aspirated [t-prenasalized-aspirated] ⁶⁰	17 n	63 u
110	04 t ⁰¹ 03	18 t ⁰³ [t-prenasalized] ⁶⁰ [r-flap] ⁶²	64 u-long ⁰⁷
110	05 k-aspirated [k-prenasalized-aspirated] ⁶⁰	19 n-palatal ⁰⁵	65 u-nasalized
110	07 p/f-aspirated		66 u-long-nasalized ⁰⁷
110	08 p/f ⁰¹		67 o-open
110	09 t/s-aspirated ^{02 08} [t/s-prenasalized-aspirated] ⁶⁰ [c] ⁶³ (free)	51 i 52 i-long ⁰⁷	68 o-open-long ⁰⁷
110	10 t/s ^{01 02} [z] ⁰⁴ (free)	53 i-nasalized 54 i-long-nasalized ⁰⁷	69 o-open-nasalized
110	11 f	55 epsilon	70 o-open-long-nasalized ⁰⁷
110	12 v	56 epsilon-long ⁰⁷	71 yod ^{06 64} (tag(-),allo) */h/
110	13 s ^{02 08}	57 epsilon-nasalized	72 w ^{06 64} (tag(+),allo) */h/ [w-front] ⁶⁶
110	15 h *[yod] *[w]	58 epsilon-long-nasalized ⁰⁷ 59 a 60 a-long ⁰⁷	81 high 82 low

- 110 \$a Beembe \$d Bantu \$e Republic of the Congo \$f 35,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g John Crothers (review)
- 110 \$a Jacquot, A. \$b 1962 \$c Notes sur la phonologie du beembe (Congo). \$d Journal of African Languages 1.232-242
- 110 \$a ACCENT \$A no data
- 110 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V \$A Nasal prefixes occur before consonants; it is not known whether they are syllabic. Also the glides [yod, w] occur after syllable initial consonants; it is not clear whether these should all be analyzed as /i, u/ as done by Jacquot.
- 110 \$a TONE \$A domain of tone: mora \$A "The tone is supported by the syllabic nucleus which may be a short vowel, a long vowel, or two vowels in succession. The prosodic unit is one mora and is equal in length to a short vowel. Two consecutive tones in the same syllable may be of the same register, that is, both high or both low, or they may present a contrast low-high or high-low." (p.241)
- 110 ⁰¹ \$A The plain stops and affricates are described as "sonore devoisee" and written with the symbols for voiced stops with a circle underneath.
- 110 ⁰² \$A The affricates and /s/ are described as "apico-predorsale." The phonetic symbols have [s].
- 110 ⁰³ \$A In intervocalic position the distinction between /t/ and /l/ is lost. Jacquot writes /l/.
- 110 ⁰⁴ \$A Jacquot treats [t/s] and [z] as separate phonemes. In fact they seem to be in free variation in all environments except in the class 10 concord prefixes, where only [z] occurs. [JHC]

- 110 05 \$A Jacquot analyzes [n-palatal] as an allophone of /n/ before /i/, but it seems likely that "n.i.V" is just a way of writing [n-palatal.V]. [JHC]
- 110 06 \$A Jacquot analyzes [yod] and [w] as /i/ and /u/, also as vocalized /h/ (written "g"). It is not clear that they are not separate phonemes.
- 110 07 \$A Long vowels have the value of two moras, and all possible tone combinations occur on them. It is not clear whether clusters of unlike vowels are possible, apart from those written phonetically with [yod] and [w]. It seems that some long vowels are due to assimilation of unlike vowels at morpheme boundary. (p.241)
- 110 08 \$A /s/ becomes [t/s-aspirated] when /t/s-aspirated/ precedes within a word. Jaquot analyzes these occurrences as allophones of /s/. In the Archive analysis this is treated as a morphophonemic alternation, and not represented in the phonemic analysis.
- 110 60 \$A The aspirated stops and /p/ are prenasalized after nasal vowels. Also /l/ and /t/s-aspirated/ become [t-prenasalized] and [t/s-prenasalized-aspirated] respectively. (p.233ff)
- 110 61 \$A /p/ may become [phi] between non-nasal vowels. (p.233)
- 110 62 \$A /l/ becomes [r-flap] when between a non-nasal vowel and a following /i/, or when between two high back vowels, the first non-nasal. (p.235)
- 110 63 \$A /t/s-aspirated/ may become [c] before a high back vowel. (p.235)
- 110 64 \$A /h/ (written "g") becomes [yod] before /i/ and intervocalically before /e/, [w] before /u/, and [k-prenasalized] or [eng] after a nasal consonant. (p.237f) (It is really unclear why these instances of [yod] and [w] are not just analyzed as /yod/ and /w/. [JHC])
- 110 65 \$A /m/ may become [eng] before [w].
- 110 66 \$A /w/ is realized as [w-front] before /i/. (p.239)